

The Gift of the Holy Spirit
VINDICATION of NEW-ENGLAND,

FROM

The VILE Aspersions Cast upon that

Country

By a Late ADDRESS of a Faction there,
Who Denominate themselves
of the

Church of England

IN

BOSTON.

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A VINDICATION of NEW-ENGLAND

Poor New-England!

THOU hast always been the eyesore of Squinting malignity; the Butt of many Envenomed Arrows, which from time to time have been Shot at thy Tranquillity; but of none more wickedly Designed, than those late Addresses, which have (after their fashion) Endeavoured to alienate Their Majesties Affections from thee. However let it be known, Thou hast friends in England who Sufficiently know thy circumstances, to wipe off the Dirt now cast upon thee; And give thee a better and more faithfull Character.

What sincere Protestant in the three Kingdoms can behold (without Regret) the Injuries, and hard measures, which that Protestant Country hath of late met with all from their Tory Adversaries? A Protestant Country, 'tis, (we say) and of the Church of England too, (whatever is blattered to the Contrary) in that they acknowledge the Doctrinal Articles of Religion here professed, and that with a greater sincerity, than many who have subscribed these Articles (for preferments) and after preached up and published Pelagian, Arminian, and Socinian Heresies (not without a spice of Popery) which are to them the most palpable Contradictions.

The things wherein that Country Differs from that which is Commonly called the Church of England, is their Liturgy and Form of Church Government: while in the

same time they Agree therein, not only with the Nonconformists of England, but with all the rest of the Reformed Churches in Christendom: Let the matter be thoroughly scan'd, and you will find very little Difference between the Scotch, French and Dutch Churches, and the Church of New-England: Perhaps nothing but this, that the Church of New-England chooses to do that more Explicitly, which is done Implicitly in all those other Churches; And if the Pastors and Elders of the Churches there have been a little more willing, to manage their Discipline Consistent plebe, than it is in some other Churches, they think they have enough to say for it, to Excuse them from the Imputation of Schism. Here then the Difference between Presbyterian and Independent is wholly swallowed up in that Country; and any one, having a Certificate of his Communion in any of those Foreign Churches mentioned, is admitted into the like Communion there, without any further Difficulty.

The first Planters of New-England could not indeed comply, with several things, Imposed in the Church of England for that they thought them unwarrantable, and the Compliance therein, Unto them (Dis-satisfied) Sinful. The imposers tho' they confessed the things Indifferent, yet (so Rigid were they, as to) set themselves even to destroy the Non-complyers. And this was the cause, why a Company of Persecuted Protestants (then reproachfully called Puritans) made a peaceable Secession from the Page, wherewith they were every where pursued. And having obtained

Letters & Charters, from the King, which they hoped would have been the perpetual Instruments of their protection by the Crown of England, 3, or 4000, of them (of whom some were Honourable Persons, some Famous for Learning) Transplanted themselves, from their desirable Native Country, into that Howling Wilderness of America. And coming over with the Royal consent and Charter, they purchased their possessions of the Native Proprietors, who were no way damaged, but greatly Advantaged by their coming amongst them.

'Tis impossible to Relate all the Hardships and sorrows, which they underwent in subduing that horrid Wilderness : But the good providence of G O D so smiled upon them, that in a little time that Wilderness was by their great Endeavours & Expence, improved into an habitable Country : And by the after Natives their (who knew no other) accounted too pleasant a Land to be parted with upon Trifling accounts : And altho' in the last 50 years, more have gone out of it, than ever went into it, Yet hath New-England increased (by the blessing of God) to a people of (perhaps many more then) 100000 Souls.

The Settlement and prosperity of that Country hath not a little contributed to the Revenues, of the English Crown ; for tis from there chiefly the West Indian plantations, have their Provisions, Timber-trade, Horses &c. so that in all things whereby they do advantage the Crown, they must acknowledge they are beholding to New England for it, without which they had hardly been capable of Subsistence, or indeed of Settlement. The N-Englanders pay Customs in the Southern plantations for all they fetch from thence into their own Country : And when they bring them

herher, they pay the same over again. Besides the vast Returns they otherwise make into England, i.e. Plate, Oyl, Pottery, Fishery &c. Their Shipping has also been Considerable, for which they are (or may be with Encouragement) so well furnished with All Materials, that the King may (if He please, & as Occasion Requires) there, build whole Navies, as well as thence fetch a few Masts, and that at very easy Rates, as is Judged by men that understand those Affaires.

Notwithstanding these advantages, they have been no wayes Chargeable to the Crown of England, while they quietly enjoyed their Charters ; what it has cost the King since their disturbance, the Exchequer Officers can best inform you. Indians have more than once made Bloudy Wars upon them, but (by Gods help) they have with much Bravery and Gallantry, repressed and subdued the Salvages, tho' not without considerable Expence, yet they never put a farthing to the Kings Account, tho' it were to maintain the Extent of his Dominion. This is far beyond what any other such English plantations can pretend unto.

Add so much.

They have Erected a Considerable Colledge amongst them for the Education of their Youth in Piety and good Literature ; Tho' they have had no Royal founders (no Alfreds, no Balliols, no Henrys 6th or 8th, no Queen Eleonors &c.) no great prelates (Such as Chicheley, Fox, Wickliff, Woolsey &c.) to promote so glorious a Work ; No Extraordinary Benefactors (Tho' they are not ungratefull to the Memoires of such as have freely Contributed to so great and Useful a Charge) A Colledge that has sent forth Able and Faithful Pastors, to more than 100, Christian Congregations, in that Country, besides the help they have afforded to some other parts of the World. A Colledge that has been supplied with
Students

Students from free Schooles, ordered to be ferled in Every Considerable Town of the Colonies. A Colledge, that has Educated Indians, to make them serviceable to their own Country men; which Pagans, tho' they have often molested, and some times sorely Distressed, the honest New-Englanders, yet their Charity has so far Extended towards them, as to endeavour their Welfare both Temporal and Eternal.

On all this the Colledge by Ingenious & Civil Education hath had its proper Influence. The Colledge, which we say was a Noble and Necessary Work, and therefore deserves all Encouragement and Promotion. Noble; for where is the Like in all the English America? where, even among those, that in wealth do far Exceed the poor Laborious New-Englanders, is there any such thing? And Necessary too; for else the Rising Generations would have soon become Barbarous; because neither would their Estates reach to seek Education in England; neither would any person of worth goe from hence (unless driven by Persecution) so far off to seek Employment when he might have it nearer home. 'Twas therefore a brave and happy thought that first pitched upon this Colledge; Tho' at some times it has been unhappy in this, that it has bestowed its favours (its A Ms.) on some ungrateful persons, who would now undermine that Government upon which its foundations were laid; and by which for so long a time its superstructure has been always sustained.

The Loyalty of that people to the Crown of England, and its Legal Government is sound, whatever to the Contrary has been Asserted or Insinuated; not only Interest obliges them, but Temper and Religion disposes to a Readiness, in testifying their Allegiance to their King upon all occasions; some late Instances may manifest it to be

Signal; But we shall first hear what their accusers say, and then convince them and the whole World, that the Adversaries of New-England have the least cause to Boast and Vaunt themselves in this matter; as will appear in its place.

Upon Consideration of the foregoing particulars, we may well say, that man had Reason, who formerly in *Print* published an account of that Country, to conclude his Discourse with this passage.

One would think such a People should not find an Enemy among any sort of Christians, but those called Papists; or else among such as Papist like, can give up their Religion, Rights, Liberties and properties nay, their very senses, to the Conduct of their fellow-Creatures.

But it cannot be Imagined, that the Enemy of all good, should not always be inspiring some or other to be molesters of such a people, and to endeavour their Reproach and Ruin: they have been a People too like the *Primitive Christians* to be any other wise used in the World, than those Ancient Confessors of our Saviours time. Hence they have not only been frequently Troubled by the *Tunneys* among whom they dwell, but have also been continually Blackened by the Calumnies of some that dwell among themselves, who have been willing to serve the Accuser of the Brethren: But God has paid them their Wages; for it has been often observed that the Remarkable Judgments of Heaven have first or last overtaken the Adversaries of that People; tho' God hath for a while Fatherly Chastised them, by those Rods, which he hath afterwards consumed. 'Twere easy to fill a Volume with Instances: from the Pencil of MORTON (the Petty fogger, at the beginning) to the Infamous RANDOLPH

(who comes now in the Fagg end) they have generally been unhappy. And yet some Trouble-some Tobbiabs and Sanballats, will not be sufficiently warned against following the Steps of such unhappy Predecessors.

This People must be still Disturbed, Yea, Exterminated ; Do they not see it ? They are the Sleepiest People in the World, if they do not perceive that there was a Deep Design to Remove them out of their Country : The Late King told a Gentleman of New-England, He hoped he had now sent a *wise man* amongst them (Relating to their late Governour Sr. E.A.) *wise indeed ! for he had the wisdom to say (upon Occasion) That it would be for the (then) Kings Interest, for that people to be removed, and another introduced. And Chamberlain in his Book Entituled Anglie Notitie, had the vanity very broadly to intimate, that Policy made such a thing to be but necessary. But how should this be done ? Why, only send some French Dragons amongst them to Teach them Saccotbs Lesson by the Briars and Thornes of the Wilderness. Well, God with a miracle of Mercy, has by the late Revolution, Rescued them from some of those Dangers : And yet there are a company of R-fles Persons amongst them, that are Struggling to get them back into what they have Escaped ; And Lyes are the Refuge unto which therein they have had their Recourse.*

There scarce ever went a Civil stranger into those parts, but he hath Admired & Predicated the Charity, Civility, and Hospitality of that People ; yet some Ill-minded men, who went thither Poor Enough, and after grew Rich and Great amongst them, have been so Abominably ungrateful as to Revile that Country with Clamours and Slanders, purposely to procure them all manner of Oppressions. And altho' (by the just Judgment of God) some of those

Male contents and Ill-willers of their Neighbours, were of the first that smarted under Oppressions of their late Arbitrary Government, yet they are (it seems) still Jogging on in the same Track of Malevolence, nor will the rest be warned, by this Experience.

But of all the Revilings with which that People have been abused, we know not if worse Bares Skins have been at any time put upon them then those contained in an Address lately made to the King by a small Knot of Male contents in Boston, who injuriously stile themselves by the Name of the Church of England.

It runs in such Terms as these.

' To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.
' The Humble Address of Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutifull Subjects
' of the Church of England in Boston
' in Your Majesties Territory and Dominion of New-England.

' Most Gracious Sovereign.

' There has but few years past over our heads
' since by the Grace and Favour of Your
' Majesties Royall Predecessor, we were Delivered from the Slavery and Thralldom
' of a most Extravagant and Arbitrary Government, which had long been Exercised
' over us, and many others of Your Majesties
' Subjects, under Colour and pretence of
' a Charter (wherein no part thereof, but the Name, was ever made use of or Regarded) and by that means have been so happy
' as to enjoy the freedom of Divine Service & worship after the manner of the Church of
' England ; which was never until the Vacating of the said Charter Admitted or allowed to any ; but all were forced by their
' Penal Laws to frequent their Meetings ; and be deprived of the benefit of the Sacrament, and other Sacred Rites : None being ad-

mitted

mitted thereto but such as are in Church Co-
 venant and fellowship with them, and their
 Children, which doth not include the Tenth
 part of Your Majesties Subject in these parts,
 to the great shame and Scandall of the Christian
 Religion and hindrance of the Propagation
 thereof.

That tho' since we have had the Liberty
 of our Religion, we have endeavoured to
 carry our selves void of Offence to those
 that Dissent from us, and have at our own
 Charge Built and Erected a Convenient
 Church for the Publique worship and Service
 of God: Yet such is the Mallice
 of our Dissenting Neighbours, that we
 are become the Object of their scorn, and
 forced to take many affronts and Indignities
 by them frequently, offered to our Persons &
 Religion, which some of their principall Tea-
 chers have lately in a Printed Treatise char-
 ged to be Idolatry and Popery.

We have lately to our great Horror and
 Amazement been forced to behold, A well
 Established & Orderly Government here,
 Subverted and Overthrown: the Governour,
 several of the Council, and other principall
 Officers and Persons by force of Armes Seized
 and kept under long and hard Imprisonment,
 Your Majesties Forts and Garisons forced out
 of the hands of those Appointed to command
 them; Your Majesties Standing Forces and
 others, Raised and employed for the Defence
 of the Country against our Indian and other
 Enemies disbanded, and their Officers Cruelly
 Seized and Imprisoned and by that means
 an Advantage given to our Enemies, who have
 since destroyed and laid waste a very Consider-
 able and goodly part of Your Majesties Terri-
 tory, with the loss of some Hundreds of Your
 Subjects; many Forts and Garisons in those
 Parts of considerable force & Service which
 by the Disbanding of the Souldiers were lost
 and deserted. Your Majesties Frigate here
 Ordered for the defence and security of the

Coasts against Pirats and other Enemies Dis-
 mantled and made wholly unserviceable whilest
 Pirats infested the same; and Your Majesties
 Revenue which amounted to about 11000
 Pound Per. Annum, wholly lost: and all
 this by a party of pretended Zealous and Godly
 men, moved upon no other grounds or Rea-
 sons but their own Ill Principles, Malice &
 Envy, being more fond and Regardful of their
 former Charter Government (famous for No-
 thing but their Male Administrations and
 Cruel Persecutions, of all persons Differing
 from them in matter of Religion Only) then
 of their Duty and Allegiance to Your Majesty,
 who have since taken upon them to set up &
 Exercise their said former Government, and
 to put in Execution their pretended Laws made
 under the same, which are wholly contrary
 and Repugnant to the Laws & Government of
 Your Majesties Realm of England, and to the
 great grievance and Oppression of some
 Thousands of Your Majesties Loyal Subjects;
 but more particularly to those who now Humbly
 Address Your Majesty who have been there-
 by Injured and abused both in our Civil
 and Religious concernment; Our Church by
 their Rage and Fury having been greatly
 hurt and Damnisied, and daily Threatened to be
 pulled down and destroyed; Our Minister
 hindered and Obstructed in the Discharge of his
 Duty and Office; and we now put under
 the Burden of most Excessive Rates and Taxes,
 to support the interest of a Disloyall pre-
 vailing party amongst us, who under pretence
 of the Publick good Design nothing but
 Ruine and Destruction to us and the whole
 Country.

And as we cannot but from the bottom of
 our hearts Declare our utter Abhorrence &
 Dislike of those and all other their Sedicious
 & Rebellious Actions, and proceedings, so we
 are Resolved with patience to undergoe, and
 suffer whatsoever shall be imposed upon us,
 and to Maintain our Duty and Allegiance to
 Your Majesties; not doubting but that by

Your

Your Majesties gracious favour and Protection we shall be Relieved and Delivered from the same.

Amongst these our Sufferings, we are greatly Comforted, when to our abundant joy & satisfaction we received that Joyful News of Your Majesties Great and glorious Enterprize for the defence and maintenance of the Protestant Religion and Interest, and of Your Majesties happy Accession to the Crown: and since Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to have Particular Regard to the Religion of the Church of England, so we hope that small Branch thereof which hath but lately Sprung forth in this Remote part of the World, will not want Your Majesties favour and Countenance that it may as no doubt by Gods Blessing it will grow up and Flourish and bring forth Fruits of Religion, and Loyalty to the honour of Almighty God, and the Promotion and Increase of Your Majesties Interest and Service.

And to that end we humbly beseech Your Majesty that we may not be left under that Anarchy and confusion of Government under which this Country hath so long Groaned: but that the same may be Ruled and Governed, by a Governor & Council to be appointed by Your Majesty, with the Advice of an Assembly of the People in matters proper for their Cognizance, as others Your Majesties Plantations are Ruled and Governed with such other Liberties and Privileges, as Your Majesty shall think most proper and conducing to Your Majesties Service, and the General Welfare of Your Subjects in the several parts of this Your Territory and Dominion of New-England.

That the great God of Heaven will Continue to Bless Your Majesties with a glorious Success in all Your undertakings, Enable You to Vanquish and overcome all

Your Enemies, and give You a Long peaceable & prosperous Reign over us and all Your Subjects Through out Your Realm and Dominions; and that they may never be wanting to shew forth their Duty and Obedience to Your Majesties, is and shall be the hearty and Continued Prayers of,

Your Majesties most Dutifull and Loyal Subjects, in the Name and at the Desire of the whole Church.

Samuel Miles.

M. R.

Francis Foxcroft.

Samuel Ravenscroft.

} Church Wardens.

Ujus contrarium Verum est. 'Tis questionable whether there are Twenty Considerate persons in New-England who upon the Reading of this stuff, would not presently say, upon their own Knowledge this Prolix Harangue contains not a little Falshood; and that a Direct Travestie to the whole, would be a far more honest Declaration of their minds. The name of an Address is too gentle for such a scandalous Paper. But if we may Admit that Gentlemans Narration of a Libell. [a Lie, because False; and a B L, because Loud] this whole Paper being One Loud Lie, (sounding from America to Europe) may be hence forth called A Libell. The Reader we suppose cannot but have marked the General Impudence thereof: Yet let us a little further Gut the Creature now in our hands, and discover some more of its Garbage.

Si quis Dixeris, quæ non vis Audies. — That's the To me (Mr. Rhombus) and now come weto the Exordium: The Inscription runs thus,

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty, &c. and why not the King and Queens? has she no share in the Regency? But indeed what King do they mean? we find scarce one word in the whole which (with a tolerable Interpretation) might not be applied to the late King James: But there are divers Expressions which cannot be used to our Illustrious King William, without a most saucy & frantick Impudence: 'Twas therefore likely intended for K. James; and that it was delivered to K. William: let them consider how the mistake happened. As to the Titles they give themselves, and their Address, *Humble, Most Loyal, Dutiful*; and of the Church of England: let them pass here as a Complemental crack; but we shall say something to them hereafter.

Now for the pedantick Narration, in which see how Wisely they begin with Celebrating the grace and favour of His Majesties Royall Predecessor in the change of New-Englands Government about 4. or 5. years since: mean while consider how negligent are all the Corporations of England (whereof that of New-England was called one) that they have not all this while Represented to His Majesties, the High opinion they had of His late Majesties Grace and Favour in depriving them of their Charters. A Grace and Favour, say yee? we thought his present Majesties descent into England was on purpose to deliver the English Nation from such favours: A favour? no 'twas a Treason against the Crown of England, as designed to destroy the Dominions thereof; and ifso, they which carried that Token of love, deserve something for their labour. As to New-England in particular, it was a monstrous favour, to overturn that Government, under which the Plantation had flourished some scores of years, and not one in Twenty but dreaded an alteration thereof; and in the Room of it, to Establish a Government absolutely destructive to the

English-mans Magna Charta, empowering a French-man with four more (none of them chosen by the people) to make Laws, leavy Taxes, and send all of them 2 or 3000. miles out of their Country when they pleased; whether a Defensive war should call for any so to be so exposed or no: This was the Grace and favour, which they received.

The favourable way of conveying this memorable favour, we suppose the New-Englanders do well Remember. 'Twas by a Quo Warranto issued out against them, and a Declaration requiring those few particular persons mentioned therein, to make their defence of their own particular charge. The Governour and Company appointed an Attorney to appear, and answer the Quo Warranto in the Court of the Kings bench. But the prosecutors not being able to make any thing of it there, a new suite was (favourably) commenced, by Scire Facias in the high Court of Chancery: there, tho' an impossible time for their appearance and answer, was assigned, yet Judgment was entered up against them for default in non appearance. and was not all this admirable grace and favour? Besides this they cannot hitherto forget, that altho' King Charles (in his Declaration) assured them, that no man there should be Invaded in his property; yet upon the vacating of their Charter, their new Masters made bold, and did them the favour to tell them, that they had now lost all Titles to their Lands; they were all the Kings; and accordingly began to serve writs of Intrusion upon them. As for those that are fond of such favours, let them have their Belly full, and much good may it do them.

Yet all this might had some favour in it, if it were (as they say) a Deliverance from the Slavery and Tyranny of a most Extravagant & Arbitrary Government: surely it it had been such as they represent it, yet it is not a little uncomely for the favourers of the

tatter *usurpations* to call it so. And yet let them know (how Extravagant and Arbitrary soever it was) few in the Territory were for its dissolution, but such as were for the raising of their own fortunes upon their Neighbours ruines. This Government by Charter containing divers priviledges for encouragement of so great an undertaking, was the product of King and Council, on whose wisdom tis no small Reflection to call it Extravagant.

Oh ! but say they ; No part of the Charter, but the name, was ever made use of, or regarded. A charge which their most Violent accusers had never yet forthead enough to alledge against them : why was not this proved, when the *Quo Warranto's* were served ? Indeed the Administrators of the Government were men who had their faults ; but all mankind knows, that upon advise, they have been ready to correct their Errours, when they have seen they did not rightly understand some Particulars in their Charter.

Well ; but it seems the Destruction of that Government, has made some so happy, as to enjoy the freedom of Divine Service and worship, after the manner of the Church of England, which was never untill the Vacating of the said Charter, admitted or allowed to any. Tis true that the Common Prayer worship was not so publickly used before the late *usurpation* and Invasion of their Government. But see the reason, Twas not because the Government would not allow it (that's the shameless lie of these Addressors) the Government never did, nor durst hinder any persons, from the use of that Service. They many years since repeal'd a Law (made in the days of yore) which seem'd to bare a little upon but one piece of that Service. They have always had that regard unto the Statutes of England, that they never (as we can learn) gave the least molestation to that way ; altho' tis well known, that

Plantation was Erected, by the first planters, on purpose to avoid many things therein. The truth of the matter is this ; There could never be found amongst them, to make a Sufficient Congregation to that way ; untill the change of the Government power'd in some strangers who were to raise (to themselves) Estates amongst them. Before that, those of that way who had any visible sense of Religion, usually joyn'd in worship with the Churches of New England, as finding nothing in those Administrations to offend their Conscience : tho' perhaps not enough to please their Appetite. Besides if any one appear to be a man fearing God, they receive him to the Lords Table, notwithstanding his being Episcopal. Or if at any time there were any number of that way, they could never find *clergie-men*, to undertake the cure of their souls. Tis confessed that once, or twice, a Debauched Priest has appeared amongst them ; particularly one *Vardenbosch*, who, besides the good work of Baptizing a noted Whore, or two of his acquaintance, made private Marriages, without any previous publication of Banns (which is a nuisance & Bane to all humane society) and yet so tender was the Government, as only to give them some Orall Rebukes, upon which the guilty Knaves have run away. Pirates indeed that will Drink, Swear, Fornicate, practice and preach up (the honest games of) Cards, Dice &c. Have never found New-England a good Fishing ground. And others that have had more Grace, have also (for the most part) had more Will, than to Cross the Ocean, for a dwelling in so Cold a Country. And this is all the Interruption that ever the Church of England found in those parts of the World.

They next affirm, that all this while, such as were in fellowship, and Church Covenant there, and their Children, do not include a Tenth part of His Majesties Subjects in those parts.

parts. Which, if true, we must needs say, 'Tis (as they add) to the great shame, and Scandal of the Christian Religion. But where must the Shame lye? The Churches there open the Doors for all godly men to come to their Sacraments. Let any person (of whatever perswasion) manifest a real piety, and see if they shall be denied any Ecclesiastical Priviledges, or Ordinances. In the same Church there, have been Presbyterians, Independents, Episcopalians, and Antipædobaptists, all welcome to the same Table of the Lord, when they have manifested to the Judgment of Christian Charity a work of Regeneration in their souls. To speak plainly; If the Church of England do Practice according to what it does profess, in the Qualifications, which the Rubrick of its Liturgy, requires of all Communicants, it must Exclude more than Ten of its members from the Sacrament, where the Church of New-England Excludes one, in any of its Congregations. Yea, travel to any English Plantations in America; and see whither New-England has not proportionably Ten-times more Communicants, than any of them all. It is well known that Barbados and Virginea are no Countrys of Non-conformists to the Church of England; will you then know what Mr. Godwin (a Church-man of their own) testifies concerning them? of Barbados he writes thus; A Country in England of the same Extent with this Island, has commonly an hundred, or more, Parishes and Ministers; but in this Island, half of the Churches are destitute, tho' but Eleven in all; and in those Churches that are better supplied. It is known that Prayers and Sermons are usually delivered to little more than the bare walls only; notwithstanding the Multitude of English people belonging to each; of whom not a fifth part could be admitted into most of them should they all appear. Of Virginea, he writes; It is most certain, that there are many families, who have never been present at any public Exercise of Religion since their Importa-

tion into that Collony. These things were published more than Ten years since; and it may be soon Enquired, whether the Bishop of London (who claims Jurisdiction over those Countreys) has yet redressed things that are so much to the great shame, and Scandal of the Christian Religion. Why the Episcopalians now should represent New-England, as odious upon this Account, no Reason but Malice can be given. However we shall indeed be sorry, if His Majesties Subjects in New-England do so much disregard the great King of Heaven; that not a Tenth part of them, can, or will make a good Claim unto His Blessed Sacraments; but the Truth is, scarce a Tenth part of what these people say, is true. If they resort to Baptism, we must confess, there was One who had the Impudence to Preach, before he was Baptized, his Name was Samuel Myles M. A. but this was none of the Countrys fault; twas because, of his Descent. There are divers times Ten Towns in that Country, that have not half Ten families (free from a bad fame) in which the Children are not Baptized. If the Assertion of these Reproaches could any where be verified, one would think it should be in Boston, (which most abounds with Strangers, and consequently with Vices) yet if any man should say, they that are in Church Covenant, and their Children do not make a Tenth part of His Majesties Subjects there; all the Town would proclaim him a most notorious Lyan. It seems there is one Tenth part of the Ten Commandments which these men have no concernment for. But perhaps there is a reason for it: say they.

That tho' since we have had the Liberty of our Religion &c. And what is their Religion? do the Ten Commandments belong thereunto? how then do they make so light of the Ninth, and become such bold false Accusers without Scruple? will they nullifie that, as the

Papists have the *Second*, and some others, who have lived at the *Fourth*; the *Tenth* too (as will appear in the sequel) and perhaps all the rest, so stand in their way, as that they must be all kicked down, or they can never have the *Liberty of their Religion*, and go on comfortably therein. *Our Religion!* What then? will they say, that their Religion lyes in a few *Ceremonies*, (or, if you will *Complements*) which, they must own, were never called for by the word of God? *Our Religion*, and why *ours*? It seems it is a distinct one from that commonly professed in *New England* (the true Protestant reformed Religion) which is also professed by the *Church of England*? Then is certainly nothing else, but a mark of Separation, a *Criterion of a Faction in Boston*, *Arrogating the name of the Church of England*. But be it what it will, *since we enjoyed the Liberty thereof—*

We have endeavoured to carry our selves Void of offence to those that dissent from us. 'Tis the very Language of Julian the Apostate when he Rob'd the Primitive Christians of their All; he thus bespeak them. [Good people, I hope this is no Offence to you; 'Tis to help you to Heaven, for you know your Master taught you: Blessed are the poor.] Now (Reader) consider, The chief Administration, of the late Government, was in the hands of men mostly of their *Communion*: and then see how *Inoffensive* was their carriage towards the *New-Englanders*, that dissented from them. 'Twas (doubtless) *no Offence* to the *New-Englanders* to be publickly and frequently, told, That [*the Common Rights of Englishmen belonged not to them. and that it was not for His Majesties Interest, they should Thrive*] was it not *Void of Offence*, that, when any of them did but peaceably propound a leave to petition His Majesty for an *Assembly*, before Taxes were Raised, they were after a hard Imprisonment, Fined, some 20, 30, 50. Pound, besides intolerable Fees, at the same time Exacted

from them? What *Offence* could it be, that some of their principal Gentlemen in the Country, should be Imprisoned, bound to the behaviour, and Cruelly squeezed by the demands of *Cormorant Messengers*, and Officers, and all without any accusation, but on the *meer suspicion*, that they were of the same opinion; and that some of their former *Magistrates*, were more than a *Half year Imprisoned*, without any fault laid to their charge, and were denied an *Habeas Corpus*, when their petitions sought it? It was *no Offence to them*, for their *Ministers* to be dragged out of their own Country, that they might be tryed for *sedition Preaching*, by a Jury most of our Church, and beure none of the Dissenters, because their own Country (where they were best known) could not afford a *Panel* wicked enough to Ruine them, on the Testimony of one single debauched person, contradicted by the whole Assembly that heard the Sermon: what if in such Trial of a Minister, we borrowed a point, or two of our Law, in admitting no Exceptions, against strange Lodgers, Journey-men, and other mean fellows; who must all be capacitated by one of our Worshipfulls then on the Bench, more than once offering to trust this, or that, man for 40. Pounds, when he was Excepted against as *Incompetent*? What if by another Worshipfull of ours, some writes of the Defendant was threatened with the Goal, for offering to Swear to a dangerous Truth? What if our Church Wardens were subscribing, follacing themselves in a Tavern with divers other Company, out of Zeal to the business, stormed at the news brought in [*That the Defendant was acquitted*] and one of them particularly said; that [*had he been one of the Jury, he would have either starved himself, or all the rest, but the Bill should have been found*] It seems he knew some considerable *Intrigue* depending thereupon. But what then? who need be *Offended* at any, or all,

of this. It was no Offence to them to be debared from ever meeting above once a year to Transact any *Parish* business, for fear they should represent their grievances to the King for his Redress. And for the same cause, that a little *Justle* of them at New-York (after they could not make it pass at Boston) should Spawn an *Act* prohibiting any mans going out of New-England, without a chargeable permission obtained from the Secretary. What Offence was it to them to be Outed of all Title to their Lands, after all the incredible Labour, & Treasure, spent in their subduing? and to be compelled to buy a Title at a price, which all the Moneys, and moveables in the Territory could not have satisfied. Was it any Offence to them, that the Lands of Widdows, and Orphans, and other peoples proprieties, were beg'd into their own hands, by some of the Counsellors ruling over them? And if the Inhabitants of any Town, did but essay to make a Voluntary Subscription for a stock to bear the Charges, of a Triall at Law, for their Town Lands thus invaded; they were Prosecuted, Imprisoned, and Fined, as the worst of Criminals. It was no Offence to them, that Villains have gone into Courteous, and Honest houses in the Country, where the Civil Inhabitants, have given them a Cup of Drink upon their request, and then the Knaves dropping 3 pence in a By-Corner of the House, have gone and Sworn, they bought Drink there; If upon this the good people have been fined, and if some Great people went snips with those who lived upon this abominable Trade, what offence is there in all this? It was no offence to them, that when their Oppressors never punished a Quaker for not Swearing at all; they yet punished many Holy, and Worthv men, for only Scrupling that mode of using the Book in Swearing; and this at the same time, when they Allowed New Yorkers (under the same

Government) to Swear with an *unlisted* hand, as the New-Englanders desired, and offered to do upon all Occasions; But in New-England (it seems) some Jobbs were to be done, which sometimes Required shaking off a Testimony, or Garbling of a Jury; If Sheriffs had not punctually observed their Instructions; and therefore was it not very necessary, A distinction should be made?

Let not the Reader think that these things are spoken without proof: the Agents of New-England, will (we suppose) immediately Publish the proofs of these Articles they have brought hither, against Sir Edmund Andross, and his accomplices, being obliged therunto by one Capt. Palmer, (lately Dub'd a Judge in New-England) who has put his Name to the Title Page of a Pamphlet, formerly, & privately, Printed in that Country, Composed by the Assistance of a Native there, and now Republished at London; the designe of it is, to Slander the honest New-Englanders, Especially with reference to the Revolution; the Occasion whereof being manifested, in the several proofs of all that is charged upon them, will clear that people from his Imputations; and then the World will see if we talk at Random.

The people of New-England endured these, and a hundred more such Injuries, chiefly from a little Gang among them, who went by the Name of the Church of England: And yet all this while yee Silly New-Englanders, have more Wit (we hope) then to Take Offence, at such things as these. Ay, and if they had likewise Butchered you all; you had not been like Sheep (as you are) if you had ever taken the least Offence at your Oppressors.

Offence! no; So sweet and Kind were they, that to Avoid Offence, they have

they say) *At their own charge* built, and *Erected* a Convenient Church. A great piece of *Supererogation*. But when was this done? why, 'twas after they had the free use of the *Town-house*, which would more than have held them all: but this would not serve their turn; they then demanded the *Keys* of the *South Meeting-house*, which, when some *Gentlemen* (who had a *Right* in the House) did not surrender; Governour *Andros* told them, he would presently seize on that House, and *All the Meeting Houses* in the Country, and hinder them from Contributing the *Value* of *Two pence*, toward the maintenance of any *Non Conformist Minister*. He also had them consider what *Effects* the *Stiffness* of the *Protestants* in *France* had, who would not yield in what they might have done (note that well) and now there is not the name of a *Protestant* in *France*. But this not prevailing, they thrust themselves into that Meeting-house, and there continued, untill by Interrupting the people of the *South Congregation*, often in their *Times*, sometimes in the very parts of their *Worship*, the whole *Town* cried shame upon them. And then 'twas (*tonis avibus*) they thought of *Building*.

Now to evidence that they did this great work *At their own charge*; 'Tis notorious, they went a begging to all the *Congregations* in the *Town* for *Money*, to *Erect* their *Edifice*, which they call a *Church* (tho' by the way, it was never *Consecrated*.) Several *Non Conformists* gave towards it, (As the *Indian*, *Worshiped* one, whom he feared else would hurt him) Such contributors (we suppose) Expected no great reward of their bounty in the *other World*, and now they see they are like to have none in this. Thus at their own Charge, they built an *House*, but can the *Townsmen* of *Boston* tell, at whose charge the *Land* was purchased.

All this *Inoffensiveness* & Charge notwithstanding,

Such is the *Mallice* &c. How? Scorn such a well deserving people, and those who have so many ways obliged you, to return upon them, many and often *Affronts* and *Indignities*? However the *Affronts* of their persons they could bear, but for the *Indignities* offered unto their *Religion*, they cannot but Complain: for (say they) some of their principall Teachers have lately (in a *Printed Treatise*) Charged our *Religion*, to be *Idolatry* and *Papery*. Indeed! It seems then all their *Religion* lyes in a few *Traditions* of *Men*; for we know of no *Treatise* amongst the *New Englanders*, against any thing else; and so, 'tis no wonder, if it meets with such a charge. By the *Treatise* they mention, we suppose they mean that for which they once persecuted *Mr. Mather* the *Younger*. A *Treatise* intituled, *The unlawfulness of the Common Prayer Worship*; which *Treatise* has nothing in it, but what every *Non-conformist* generally subscribes unto. The summ of it is, A placid and modest account of the *Reasons* upon which the people of *New-England* (as well as other good people in the world) cannot conform to the *Worship*, tho' they do to the *Doctrine* of the *Church of England*: and it was published long enough before *Sir. Edmond Andros*'s arrived, in that Country: yet a long while after (wanting other pretents to take off *Mr. Mather* from his *Disaffection*) they began a process against him for this Book. When *Mr. Mather* told the *Justices*, that the same *Law*, which made that Book punishable, would punish all the *Non-conformists* in the Country, (and there are scarce any other) for not being present at the *Common Prayer worship*; One of the *Subscribers* of this *Libell*, (who was than a *Justice*) that replied, *It was in a way, to bring it to that Extremity*. Of that Book we need say no more, than what (we hear) *Mr. Mather* spake before the *Justices*, when they were Teizing him about it [*Gentlemen*;
This

This little Brok has only two matters in it: the one of History, and the other of Argument: As for the History, tis either true or false; if true, you know whom it Affects: if false, give me so much as one Instance wherein it is so. As for the Argument, tis either strong or weak; if strong, I know who has the worst on't; if weak, appoint some body to show, wherein: your present way of Answerings does but agree with the wretchedness of your cause. And (we believe) Mr. Mather desires no better hap. to befall his Book, than to be thus complained of.

If the complainers were not beside themselves, when they writ the Last page; be sure they were, when they uttered the Text: for thus they say; [we have to our great Horror and Amazement been forced to behold, A well Established, and Orderly Government here, subverted and over thrown] Tis indeed an Horror and Amazement, that has perfectly crazed them beyond the cure of Hele-bore; they are certainly Planet Struck. For if, when the whole English Nation Assembled in Parliament, had by an Unanimous Vote Expressly declared, that The proceedings against the Charters of New-England were illegal & a grievance; If yet then one (amongst them) in his scattered Pamphlets go to convince them [they were fairly dealt with] If (we say) this must needs beget wonder in the New-Englanders at the impudence of such Incendiaries; how much more, to hear any call the late Commission Government there [A well Established and Orderly Government] and this to the very Face of that great and just Prince, whom the English nation will for ever Celebrate as their deliverer from such kinds of Government; what can they ascribe this unto, but such an Horror & Amazement as hath not left men so much as their common senses?

If even in K. James his time, not a few publick Prints did commonly call it

(no less truly, than boldly) A French Government; tis strange that any who speak English (now at this time of day) should call it A well Established and Orderly Government. A Government which was a Treasonable Invasion of all the rights belonging to the English nation; A Government which would scarce permit any but Raves or Slaves to live under its Influence; A Government, under which, wickedness would be sure of countenance, and Piety be as sure of the utmost discouragement; A Government whereof one of your own Gang (the Memorable N. d. Randolph, in his Letter Dated June 21. 1688.) Confesses, They were as Arbitrary as the Great Turk. And is this your well Established & orderly Government yee Impertinent Creatures? Is this the Government on which (you tell His Majesty) you are so much enamoured? Here again, It may be well Doubted and Enquired, to what Kings most Excellent Majesty it is, that you Direct this your uncouth, Address?

They go on to Complain, that the People of New-England seized their late oppressors, and Reserved them for what Justice they should by orders from Their Majesties be directed unto. A thing which Their Majesties have been so far from blaming, that they have Declared Their kind Acceptance, as well as Allowance, thereof. Was the Imprisonment Hard? Shew in what Circumstances; unless it be grievous for a Tyranical Bazar to be Caged. Was it Long? Truly had not the patience of New-England been very long; Shorter work might have been made of the business. Tis the opinion of no mean persons in England, (tho' the Opinion of New-England was otherwise) That upon their First Imprisonment, they might have been Tried, Judged, Executed, and that without blame, and according to Law (as their Predecessors Empson, and Dudley were) for Traytors to the whole English Nation. But the poor honest

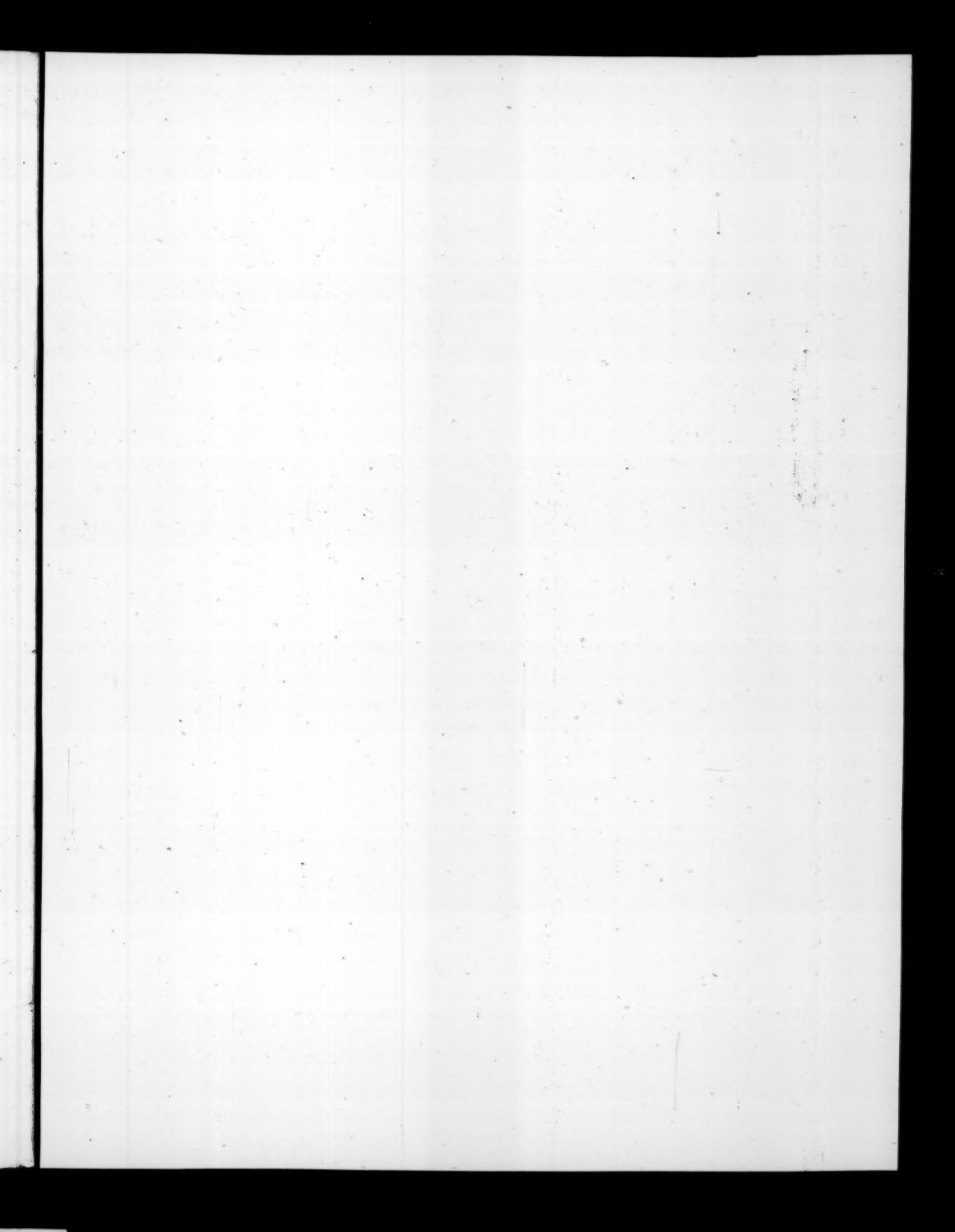
honest people rather fought their own Liberty, than to take a severer Vengeance on their Adversaries.

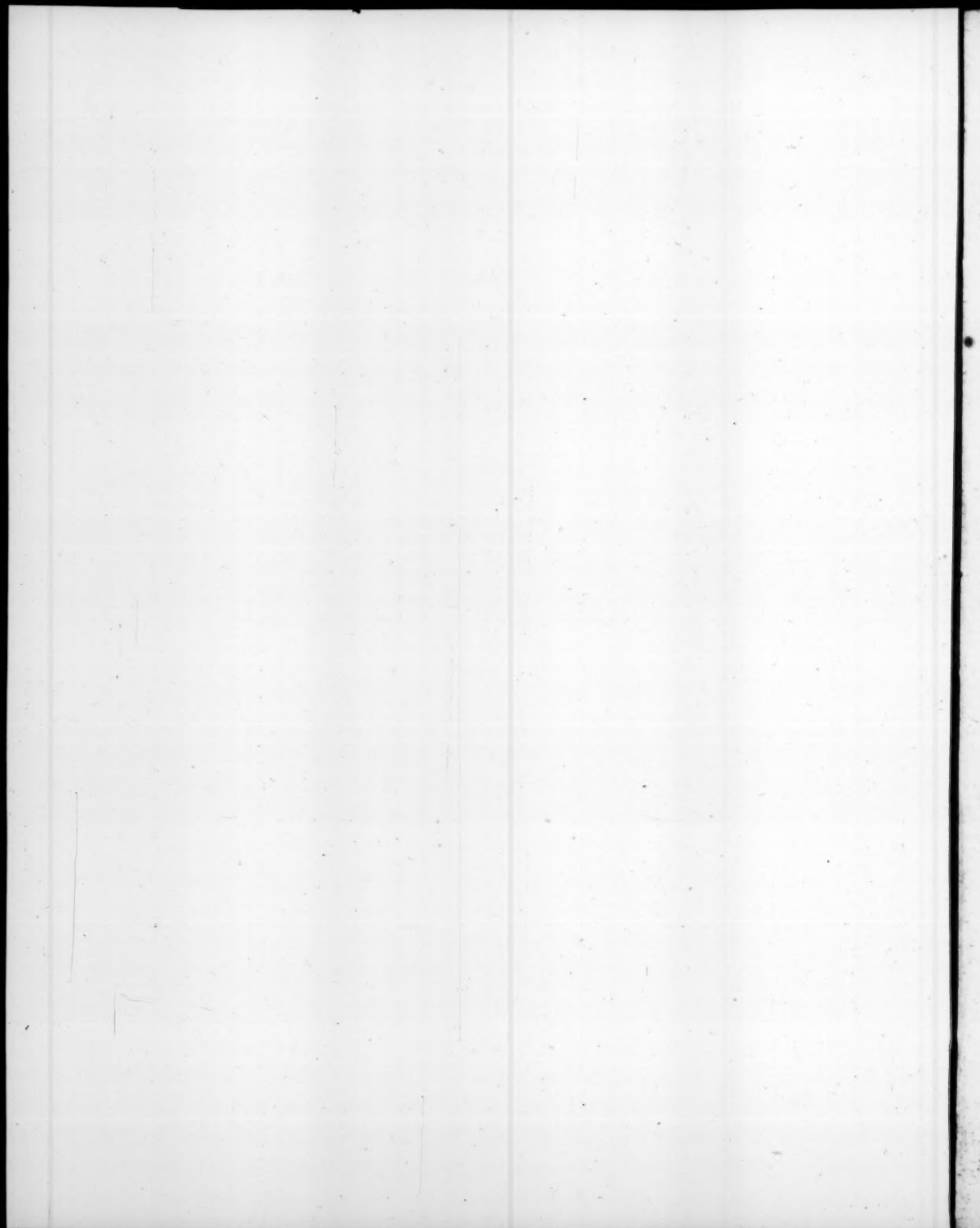
Then comes the disbanding of the *Standing Forces*. A word not so very grateful to the palate of English Parliaments; *Standing Forces*! Whom do they mean? what *Coats* did these Forces wear? do they mean those that were brought a thousand Leagues to keep the Country in awe? A crew that began to teach *New-England* to Drab, Drink, Blaspheame, Curse and Damn. A crew that were every foot moving Tumults, and Committing Insufferable Riots amongst a quiet and peaceable people, and that without Redress upon frequent Complaints: These were the *Standing Forces*; but they were fitt Instruments for the work to be done, by such a well Established, and orderly Government.

Oh, but by that means, advantage was given to our Enemies French and Indians &c. Indeed for them, to lay upon the late Revolution, all the disasters which afterwards hapned in the Eastern Provinces of that Country, is to tell us, that the fall of *Tenterden* steeple was the cause of *Godwin's* sands. But does no body know, how these French and Indians became their Enemies? who was it that Rob'd *Cassia* (a French man) who had Married amongst the Indians? Well; but suppose, the French and Indians, were Enemies to *New-England*; They were all still the Winter before the Revolution? And what? were they not to the Winter after it too? 'Twas the Summer (when the Leaves of the woods covered them) was the season for them to do their mischief: and Sir Edmond's methods (however by some applauded,) could not have prevented it. To charge the present Government (after the Revolution) with disbanding the *Standing Forces* and others, Raised and Employed for the defence of the Country, is the basest thing im-

aginable; for 'tis manifest that their disbanding of themselves, did make the Revolution: And as for the present Government (of whom they do complain) 'tis certain, they accepted no Interest in the Administration of affaires, till after the Revolution, the cry of the whole Country did even force them there unto. There were several things happened, which made the Armies Suspicious, that Sir Edmond had conducted 7, or 800 men into the Eastern Wilderness in the Depth of Winter, on purpose to Sacrifice them there. As for Instance; He speaking once to a person of good Quality, about the people of *New-England*, had seen cause to say, *They were a People only fitt to be rooted off the face of the Earth*. Several of the Souldiers in the army Testifying, that divers Indians having Access to Sir Edmond *Andros*, in the Fort of *Pemaquid*, carried away with them considerable quantities of Powder and Bullets. A Captain of the Country-Souldiers, and a great Creature of Sir Edmond's too, affirmed, he saw there a gold Ring, which was sold to a woman by an Indian, who declared, it was given him by Sir Edmond. They knew also that when the Justices had Seized the Ring leader of the Indians, who had begun to make their spoil upon the English; Sir Edmond fell into an Extream rage, and said, (against the mind of some of his Council) he would set that Indian at liberty: Some of the Council desired that this prisoner might be Examined before them; to which he Replied, *That he never had a quarter of an hours conference with any of them, and that he Scorned to Discourse with any Heathen of them all*. And yet it is affirmed by persons of good Credit, that he Immediately withdrew, and Repaired to the Prison, and continued several hours in private with that Indian, who was soon after dismissed: and committed afterwards the most barbarous Cruelties of the Succeeding War.

They likewise knew, that when some





out-places began to Fortify and Garrison their houses, upon the first Insurrection of the Indians; they were by Sir Edmund Andross compelled with severe threats to desist from so doing. Several Indians have told strange Stories; as particularly, one Solomon Thomas (an Indian) affirmed to the people of Sudbury, that the Indians understood from Sir Edmund, that the French and Irish, were to take possession of Boston in the Spring. And when John James (an Indian) did of his own accord affirm to several of Sudbury afore-said, That Sir Edmund Andross had hired the Indians to kill the English; the people there secured him, and complained thereof to a Justice of Peace, who committed him to Prison; but Sir Edmund was kind to the Indian prisoner, and at the same time, gave the basest abuses, both to the Justice, and the complaining people. Another Indian called Joseph came and vaunted that Sir Edmund had more love for them, than he had for the English. And a couple of Indians whose names was Waterman, and David Testified that the Maguas had sent a messenger to Pennicook (an Indian Fort) to inform them; that Sir Edmund had hired them to Fight against the English, and for that end had made them a great present; but they would not so do, because the English had never wronged them; however the Maguas said, they took the present, as pay for what Service they had done for the English in the former War. These Maguas (or Mohawks) were compelled by Sir Edmund to make peace with the French at Canada, which the Indians themselves afterwards bitterly resented, and all men saw this was but to serve the French Interest to the apparent hazard of, & Ruine to New England. 'Tis true, the sober people of New-England, laid very little stress upon Indian Testimonies; yet they could not be without Apprehensions, when they saw what methods were taken, for confuting of those Testimonies. The new English

Armies in the East, who did nothing but Starve, Freeze, and perish there, knew most of these things. Now considering such things as these, and receiving the surprizing news of King James his being retired into France; and that there upon Sir Edmund himself immediately left the Armie, they presently (many of them) without Order went home to their Friends, and it was this that produced the Revolution.

When the Revolution had cast the Government into better hands, their first care was to settle the East, and procure a peace; but the Sachems with whom they Treated, proving false, and prosecuting the War, the Government of the Massachusetts sent the greatest Armies they could possibly raise, to defend the places in those provinces, which were most in danger, which has cost them many Thousand Pounds, besides many persons lives that are lost.

And yet after all this, for a Company of ill-minded people to Article against the Government, for Exposing those Provinces to Ruine, when themselves know that the whole Country, upon too manifest grounds, ascribe the beginning of the War to some, with whom they have been best acquainted; is a most wicked and abominable absurdity! And much more for any of those Eastern people, who have Fled from their Plantations, when many hundreds of the Massachusetts have been sent forth to Fight, and Dy, for their security, till the owners shall think fit to return; for these, at the same time to Article (as some of them have done) against the Massachusetts as the cause of their losses; Yea and to pretend to the loss of more Thousands, than ever they were owners of Scores, is most Diabolical falsehood, & most horrid Ingratitude! It would better become them to reflect upon their former manners in those parts, which (tis to be feared) have cried as loud as—but, enough of this (and more than they can bear with any patience.)

Having released the *Cijnes* of the *New-Englanders* by Land, They come next, to declaim against them as Criminal also at Sea [*Your Majesties Frigate Ordered for the defence and security of the Coasts against Pirats, dismantled and made wholly unserviceable, while Pirats Infested the same*] Ay, and what if the worst Pirats came from on board of that Frigate? What if their Ammunition & Provisions, were thence delivered to them? What good did that Frigate do New-England? Unless this were so, that it fetch'd home the Plunder of *Capeine*, upon which began the late Bloody War? or that the *Hull* lay wallowing in *Boston* Harbour, to awe rather than protect the Town, and Domineer over the honest Traders in their passage, mean while by *not* playing Reakes on Shoar, to the great Offence and Disturbance of the Inhabitants. As for the peoples *Dismantling* of that Frigate in the time of the *Revolution*, we need use no Vindication; the proper Judges thereof have not *Condemned*, but *Commended* what they did therein. What Religion the Captain professed we know not, but the Lieutenant had declared himself, to be of King *James*'s his Religion; and how well they were like to protect that Protestant people may be easily Imagined. It is well known, that the Captain, in his return with her for *England*, was full fraught with a Bloody Malice against that honest people, which in time he would have shewn, had not a *French Bull*: by the way carried him to his own place; and so it becoms us to say less of him; doubtless he wais not embalming by the *Art of the Apothecary*! Nevertheless, seeing there is a noise made of Pirats in this Paragraph, it obliges us (for the Vindication of *New-England*) to tell the World; that there was a crew of Pirats under the command of one Pounds, which lay robbing Vessels on the Coasts; these were pursued by a small Vessel of *British* *Bastoneers*, who in their Meeting Name, and under their Colours, maintained a Bloody Fight with the Regues and

took them: One of them was Executed, and in his last words at the place of Execution, confessed and affirmed, that the *Rose Frigate* had supplied them with their Ammunition. Others of the Crew broke Prison, and were Sheltered on board of that Frigate, (of which Pounds was one) then saild lower down, and out of Command; and a Messenger sent from the Council to demand them, could have no return, but such Barbarous Incivilities, as it were a shame to mention. There was another knot of Pirats under the Influence of one Coward, that had lately belonged to the same *Rose Frigate*, who having stol'n a Vessel out of the Harbour, were entering on the like Robberies, but were quickly reduced without Bloodshed: The Government partly for that reason, and partly in regard to him as having been once in the *Kings Service*, and at the Intercession of the *Ministers*, to whom he pretended a great Repentance, Reprieved him; but we now can have several Oathes, that the greatest Intimacy he had in the world has acknowledged He had a Commission from the Captain of that Frigate for those Piracies, and that (if we mistake not) they saw the Commission: And this was the Dismantled Frigate, which lay there to *secure from Pirats*!

Certainly if these Addressers were now in *England*, they would be finely laugh at (as a crew of *Silly Jacobites*) for their notable earnings, by telling such rueful Stories; Pray what have they got by provoking us to divulge these *so* *Secrets*, which might have been buried in Oblivion? Sorry souls; the more you *stare*, the more you'll *Stink*. There will be found enough in *Boston* to justify the truth of all these things; and more, and worse, than these, if by your unwearied Calumnies, you drive them to be a little more Inquisitive after what may tend to their Righteous Vindication.

As for what they talk about the *Kings Revenue*: 'Tis possible they intended it should amount

amount to more than what they speak of, when, the *Leeches* of the *Excise* there, did suck, ev'n what the Governour with four, or five of his Council, gave order for. But what was the *Kings* benefit by that *Revenne*? nothing at all, themselves took the *Significant Figures* and left the *Cyphers* to the *Kings* share. No, it only maintained the Lusts of a few needy, craving *Caberaff's*; mean while the *Kings* Exchequer was at *Charge*, to support the Government there, which it never was a farthing, till the overthrow of their Charters, had Erected *Horse blocks* for those *Beggars* to mount, and ride that poor people, even to Death. However, since the *Abatements* of the *Excise* he is, are thus complained of, the Government we suppose, will consider, whether they can make it no further servicable, to promote Their Majesties interest in those Territories.

And this, again, forces us to mention another matter, in which that people has been sadly wronged; that is; *their breaking the Acts of Navigation*. We do then Affirm, that the Government there, and the whole body of the people, would rejoyce in the severest Execution of those *Acts*; and lend their utmost help thereunto. There are but a few particular persons that have Transgressed in the *forbidden Trade*, and they mostly such persons too (if we are not misinformed) as have been at the same time, the greatest *Assessors* of the Country. The Country generally declare, they never found any benefit by that *Smuggling*, unless it have been a benefit that the man, whom they alwayes accounted their most implacable Enemy, might get a living by the *Bribes* of that *unlawful Trade*. If honest Mr *Brenton*, arrive safe to *New England*, he will doubtless be very welcome to the Government and the whole body of the people there; nor shall he give that Country greater Satisfaction, than when he Cripples any of those Offenders.

The *Leery*, *Dion*, and *Vociferations*, which

these Addressors make here (& others of their kind else where) about the *Cruel Persecutions*, which the Charter men of *New England* have used upon all persons Differing from them in matters of Religion only, might better have come from any mouths in the World than theirs. [ye *Gracchi*, do you thus complain of *Sedition*? *Et Clodius accusat Moechos*?] we have made enquiry, and we cannot find that the *New-Englanders* ever Silenced a so faithful Minister in one Day, because they could not comply with some things not in, but about Religion, which the sufferers Judged *Sinful*; and yet the Imposers could find Indifference. [Blush, and say, *Pud. t. hec opprobria*—] We cannot learn that the *New-Englanders*, for the sake of a few Uninstituted Ceremonies, have within 25 years procured the unimely Death of 3000 persons, and the Absolute Ruine of 60000 Families. of as good Christians (to say no better) as themselves. What have they done then? Why, in the infancy of the Plantation, they made some severe Laws against certain Seducers, who by Crouding in amongst them threatened no less than the Dissolution of their Government. The *Quakers*, against whom they were chiefly Sharpned, where than a more Tumultuous, and Blasphemous Generation, then they seem to have been of latter dayes; and therefore of late time there has Troubled them: These Laws were but begun to be Executed before the *New-Englanders* grew sensible of their Error in making them; and of themselves by dis-use they Dyed away long before their Charters were Disturbed. The very *Quakers* themselves would say, that If they had got into a corner of the World and with an Immense charge had made a wilderness habitable, on purpose to be there undisturbed in the Exercise of their Worship, they would never bear to have *New-England men* come amongst them, and Interrupt that Worship, and endeavour to Seduce their Children from it; Yea and Repeat such endeavours after mild Enquiries first, and

than Banishments, and commands to be gone. However, New England long before the Questioning of their Charters, had come to an Intire Tolleration of the Sectaries crept in amongst them, having by Experience found, that their Tolleration prov'd their Dissipation. And when the Revolution came, the Convention Unanimously Voted, That any Laws which might seem Repugnant to the Laws of England, or contrary to a due liberty of Conscience, never should be Executed in the Territory. And thus we have also taken off that Libellers's sinuation of theirs, that the People there have Resolved to Act by pretended Laws, wholly contrary to the Laws of the Realm of England. Did not these Libellers know (for 'twas Printed, published, & proclaimed before this their Address) That the Convention had solemnly Renounced every Law that should be thought Repugnant to the Law of England ! We must not give Gentlemen the Lye. But all mankind will now give these Addressers the Lye ; and therefore for quietness sake let them pass as no Gentlemen. We are now blessed with a KING who is a nother David on the throne ; and as King David said, He that telleth Lyes shall not be Established in my sight. So we may assure our selves, that if hereafter these people make any such Addresses to King William, he will hiss them out of his Royal presence.

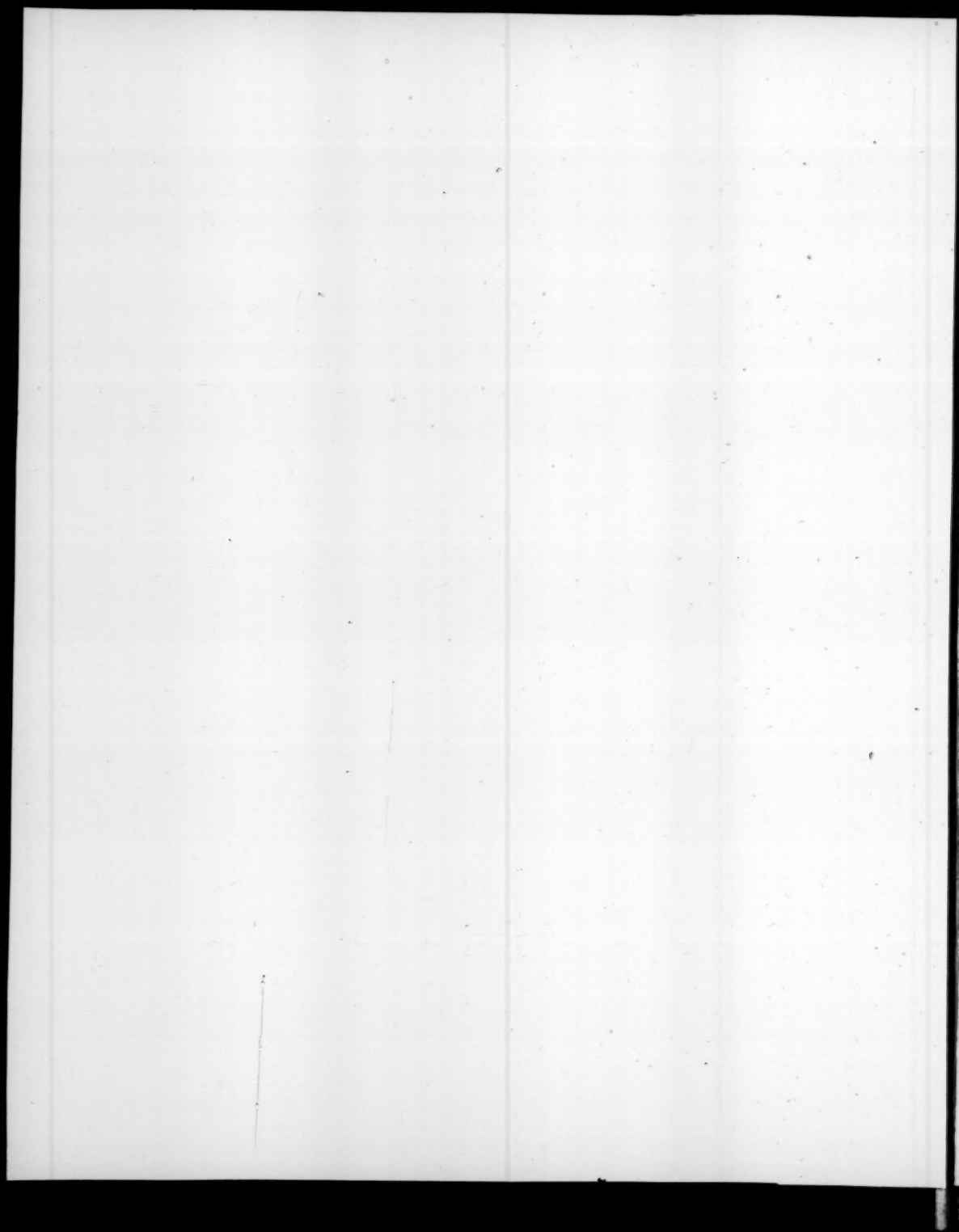
They next Swagger about the Thousands, who count themselves Injured and Abused by the present Government of New England. Whereas the World knows, that the present Rulers, in the present order of Government, had not accepted it, if the generality of the Inhabitants there, had not (as one man) sent into the Convention, their Representatives, with Instructions to demand their entrance there upon. 'Tis true, there are some dissatisfied persons, who are Discharged of their former Offices ; the reason of which the people there, and their Re-

presentatives do best understand ; and now they find fault with every thing that is done, because they are not the doers. But let them have patience till, their turn comes ; their good demeanour amongst their Neighbours, is the properest way to Interest them in the Government, as well as others.

As to the Clamour about Excessive Rates and Taxes ; This truly is admirable, just now ; they complained that the Kings Revenue there was low and lost, now on the sudden 'tis grown so high, and hard they can't bear it. This 'tis to make Ropes of Sand ! But what ? - are these Church of England men more burthened than others ? And upon complaint can they not get Redress ? They say it not, and if they should, it would not be true. 'Tis true the Taxes are great, and so is the Cause. The wars (whoever began them) have Occasioned all this ; Those in the Government have no personal Advantage by your Taxes. No ye Boatsense, The Taxes are to save your Lands and Lives, from the Common Enemies. And if these Taxes make the people to long for another Sir Edmund : we perceive they have very Short memories, and have quickly forgotten the Prices, they must have paid him and his Agents, ere they could have owned a Foot of ground either before, or within, their doors. The Patents of their Lands (as they fairly began) would have cost more than all the Taxes, which have since the Revolution been Levied in the Territory. Be it also Remembred, that there is not a penny now Raised on them, without their own consent (and yet it seems not with all their Consent) Certainly if there be many in that Country of the same humour with these Libellers, it is well if their discontents do not at last bring them under such Masters, as will not be so Complemental, as to ask of them what they shall take from them.

But be it so, that the present heavy Taxes

3



Taxes do cause *Murmurs* to encrease amongst them ; tis no more than we see here at home ; and yet we still suppose there are more than *Twenty to One* amongst them (whatever they talk of their *Tyrants*, who would look upon themselves as *Injured & Abused*, if they should be deprived of their *Charter Government* ; but however things fall, we hope they are well furnished with patience and submission to undergo greater Tryals.

That the *Murmurs* are not so many as they would bear us in hand ; We'll give the Reader some Demonstration by an Instance. 'Tis Reported here, that *Charles-Town* is the most Ill-affected, Distracted, & Divided Town in the Country ; If it be so, we are sorry for their degeneracy. Now about the same time this Libell came from *Boston* ; there came also an Address, inscribed, *To the Kings Most-Excellent Majesty, the humble Address of sundry Your Majesties Subjects Inhabitants in Charles-Town*. These also have it seems forgotten the *Queens Majesty*. But let that pass on the same Score with the other. This Address is an Accusation of the Country for the *Rashness* and *Inconsiderateness* committed in the *Revolution* ; and after some other Scurvy flashes and Reflections, which were we at leisure to deal with, they should have their due ; They come at last to petition, That they might not be *Estranged from the Laws of England* : the meaning of all which is easy to be interpreted : In short, they like not *Charter Government*, and let them abound in their own sence. As for the Plantations having some things diverse from the *Laws of England*, it is no more than all the other English Plantations in *America*, may have affirmed of them. We could never learn that *New-England* varies from any *Laws of England*, that would be proper, or were by the *King* and *Parliament* intended, for such a Country. However, this Ad-

dress is subscribed by *Thomas Graves*, late Judge of the *Common Pleas* ; and *Sprague* late Captain of the *Trainband*, who appeared at the Head of his Company to Assist in the above mentioned *Revolution* in the day thereof ; and Ten more ; of which, one was a *Sir Edmunds* Captain, one is in our Copy Subscribed *Barrers*, without a *Christian name*, and no wonder if he be a *Quaker* ; we suppose it is that *Quaker*, who was one of *Sir Edmunds* Setters, and begged of him his *Neighbours Land*, that lay as convenient for him, as *Nobots Vineyard* did for *Abab* ; that *Quaker*, who with a brutish Bawling used to disturb *Christian Assemblies*, and more particularly one just as they were coming on the Celebration of the *Lords Supper*. We shall not count it worth while to trouble the World with Particular Characters of the other Subscribers ; most of them have on some account or other laboured under *Insanity* ; and several of them are of that Congregation, who stamped that other Address ; there, of the *Church of England*, here, *Inhabitants of Charles-Town* ; wherein they discover their very good will to wound, and rend that honest Country in as many Capacities as they can. And why all *Inhabitants of Charles-Town* ; are not at least Four of the 12. *Inhabitants of other Towns* ? Must they Schism *Water-Town* and *Cambridge* also, for a Pannel of 12. *Honest men and True*, to pack a *Charles-Town Jury*, for Condemning *New-Englands* *Charter* privileges ? This is strange ; but the strangest of all is, that any men of Reputation (such as *Mr. Graves*, and *Mr. Sprague*) should mingle themselves in any designe, with such a Lewd, Sorry, Shabby and obscure Crew !

But leaving *Charles-Town*, let us return to the men of the *Church of England*, who speak so bigg of *Thousands*, that account themselves *Injured and Abused*. Certainly

if such a Town as *Charles Town* (with all its borrowed helps) could afford no more *Male Contents* ; we must needs Imagine the whole Colony has not so many *Thousands* of that sort of people. And hence also for these to talk of a *Prevailing party* (whose Interest must be upheld by the Taxes) when 'tis in a manner the whole people, whom they so Denominate ; is as Ridiculous as if a Thief in the *G-ol.* should cry out upon a *Prevailing party* in the Country, who had brought him thither. And to charge the whole Country with a designe to bring *Distraction* upon the whole Country ; Is no less Absurd and Irrational, than it is Injurious.

We had almost slip't the Notice of a *Banl* or two, these Libellers make about *Damnifying their Church* (as they call it) and *Obstructing their Minister in his Office* As to their *Church*, All the mischiefs done is the breaking a few Quarels of glass by idle Boys, who if discover'd had been chastiz'd by their own Parents : But the late School-master of *Charles Town* is of opinion that the whole Country must be *Lashed* for it. In the mean time do not these (for a few Quarels) Love to be *picking of Quarrels* think ye ; May it please them however to tell us who they were, and to what *Church* they did belong who (before this Terrible distaster) went over to *Charles Town*, and did not break a few Quarels or Panes, but *Riourously* pull down whole *Church Windows* there ? And yet the *Charles Town* men had forgotten to Insert it in their Address.

But to give a fuller account of this *Tragical tale* thus carried to *White-Hall* !

They have built their Chapel, in a Publick burying place, next adjoining to a great *Free School*, where the *Boyes* (having gotten to play) may some by *Accident*, some in *Frolick*, and some perhaps in *Revenge* for disturbing their Relations Graves,

by the Foundation of that building, have broken a few Quarels of the Windows (and how should the contrary be Imagined possible !) their Meeting Houses in the Town, near which the Children use to play, we suppose are more than twice the charge yearly for Repairing their Windows : Nor ever yet have any one of those unruly Children been discovered or complained of. Would not these people deserve here to be called *Old Boyes* for so highly resenting *Boyes Play* ? What ? must not a Boy in *New-England* throw a stone, or a Ball a miss, but the King shall hear of it ? To a *Demistian* (who counted *Fly Catching* not below him) this might have been a proper Address : But for these Imperinences to be laid before the High and Mighty *WILLIAM* the Greatest Prince now in *Europe*, whose thoughts and cares are all Employ'd upon such things as are like his Royal Self, *Considerable*, we say again there was doubtless a *mistake in the delivery*. Ridiculous People ! come, let's play the fool with you a little (which we can scarce do without Apology !

Suppose we now, His Majesty in Council (and long may we have that happiness to glory in) there he is Exactly considering the several profound Methods that must be taken, to *unite England*, *Settle Scotland*, *Reduce Ireland*, *preserve Holland*, *Assist Savoy*, *defend Spain*, *content Surden & Denmark*, *rescue the Empire*, and *subdue France* (now in the high Ruff) and so to render all *Europe* quiet and happy. When suddenly His Majesty is told, there is a matter of greater Importance than all these, that calls for His Majesties most weighty and Royal consideration ; for that some of his Royal Subjects, are come 1000 Leagues about their business, and they have brought an Address — Which may be this.

May it please Your Majesty.

"We Your Majesties most Loyal Subjects, knowing well that You are managing glorious undertakings, against the Enemies of the English Nation in General, and of the Church of England in particular; thought it needful to Represent to Your Majesty; that there is a number of Boston Boyes who having got loose from the Tyranny of their School, have Routously, Riotously, and with force of Arms (that is to say) with Bills and Stones, Violently Assaulted our Church Windows, to our unaccountable damage, and to the Terror of Your Majesties Loyal people; We therefore implore Your Majesties utmost Assistance against these Unlucky Boyes.

Moreover, as they inform His Majesty that some Boyes have Assaulted their Church, so some Men they say hindred and Obstructed their Parson, in Discharging of his Duty and Office. For at the Funeral of one Mr. Lilly (who never signified to any of his Friends his desire to have the Service Book used at his Burial) their Officer, would needs (for their Edification) impose it upon them; the Relations tis true, before hand Unanimously informed him that it would be very Offensive to them to be so Imposed upon therein: yet such was his Zeal, that he came with Gown and Book, to settle a Laudable custom in that Barbarous Country: One Mr. Frayray (a Relation of the Deceased, in the name of the rest) only with fit words, desired him to for-bare, but he was bound over to the Court, where they intended to have Ruined him, had not the Unlucky Revolution subverted these designs; and therefore they thought fit here to mention it as some of the Effects of that wicked Revolution; for tho' the thing was done before, yet the prosecution of this (and divers others of the like nature) was not ended till that Unhappy day.

And that there is something Serious in this Merriment, be-pleased to consider the next Paragraph of their Address, in which there is somewhat Notoriously false, and something wherein you may believe them. The False hood is in their pretences to Abundant Joy and Satisfaction, when they received the Joyful news of His Majesties great and glorious Enterprise. If this be true, our Dictionaries have all this while deceived us; what we have heretofore called Wrath and Consternation, you must now by Antiphrasis, Interpret Joy and Satisfaction. When you see men Storming & Raging, and Expressing themselves in such Diabolical Terms, (the Subscribers of the Address, may know whom we mean!) as, that they hope such a Prince is hanged by this time, and all such Rogues with him; you must take this to signify Abundant Joy & Satisfaction, or else you'll be obliged to call some folks most Egregious Lyars. The Subscribers of this Libell will find those in Boston who will doubtless Rubb up their Memorys upon these particulars, and remind them of Time and Place and after what manner, their Joy and Satisfaction Vented it self. We will not here Rip up their usuall talk upon the Exchange and elsewhere; but certainly it will vex Mr. Foxcroft (one of the Subscribers, and a Representative of his Church) to be Reminded, that when one Mr. Winslow brought thither the (then) Princes Declaration (which he knew would be welcome to all true New-Englanders) this Foxcroft was one of the Three Justices, who sent the above said Mr. Winslow to Prison, for bringing a Traiterous & Treasonable Libell (as the Mitimas Expressed it) into the Country. And altho' he offered them 2000: Pound Security; yet nothing would do, but to Goal he must. It was (we suppose) from the like Abundant Joy and Satisfaction, that these pretended Church men in Boston (when

(when they possess the Government) sent forth a Proclamation, charging all Officers and people to be in readiness to hinder the Landing of any Forces, that the Prince of Orange might send into those parts of the World. Certainly we must here after take heed of wishing Joy and Satisfaction to our Friends and Neighbours, nay to these their very Enemies : It would be very Uncharitable in the New Englanders to wish their belly full, of such joy and Satisfaction, as they enjoyed upon the News of the Kings descent into England. In this therefore they are Notoriously false, as was most Visible to the World.

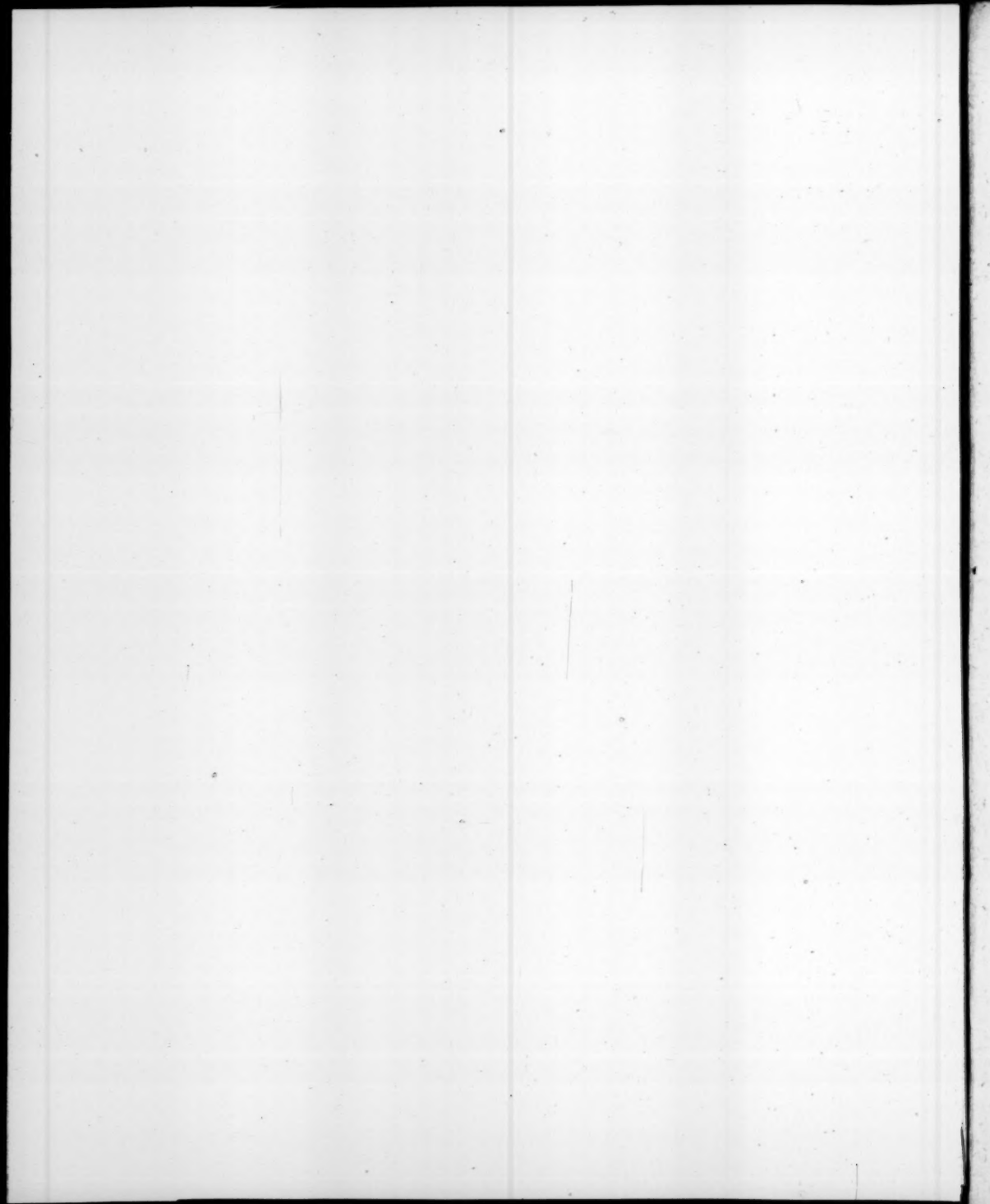
But there is something wherein you may believe them, namely their Transport, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to have particular regard to the Religion of the Church of England. Doubtless, that is true. They had got news of a Distinction in England, of a King *De jure*, and *De facto* ; and they cared not a Scraw which Sank or Swam, provided the most potent would be their up-holder.

O this sweet [Particular Regard !] tis Sugar to the Vinegar ; that helps them to Swallow and digest many things, that else would shrewdly rise against their Stomacks. They say this Joyous Particular Regard to the Religion of the Church of England ; is that which Revives them at a Strange Rate. But yet, here our credence must Hault a little ; for certainly if the Religion, were so dear unto them, one of these Subscribers, would never have declared to his Friend, that were their Church but a Mile from Boston (so as he might have a fair pretense for absence) he would never come at it. Is it Religion ? Here, what some of their principal persons have said upon their Death beds (in the hearing of more than one or two) with great bitterness of Soul, that there is not one amongst them that a body may Reasonably think so

have the fear of God in him. A more Uncharitable Censure, than ever their N. C. Neighbours yet passed upon them ! And are these the fruits of Religion and Loyalty to be Expected from such a branch ? Surely they are such Hush fruits of which we have had a Taste, and may still be seen in the Faction there, who wear the Name of the Church of England, that there is no great fear of many New Englanders to be invited to their Assembly. Alas, poor souls, many of them upon the Rising Light of Sir Edmunds glory, did in a Hiss run thereunto ; and now upon his Setting they are left in the Dark, how to get fairly off without damage to their Reputation. But *Nunc quam sera est &c.* Ask your M. A. the meaning of it. We think therefore twas something else than Religion, that was Aimed at, and which perhaps we may find pointed to, in the next particular.

Which is

A grave advice they give the King, That the Country may be Ruled by a Governour and Council to be appointed by His Majesty. Ay, take heed to the peoples Election, for than these Advisers may miss it ; and than the Country will be still in a bad case, and may suffer Ship-wrack, if the Two only Church-Wardens of the Country have not their hand at Helm. But they go on [And with the Advice of an Assembly of the people in matters proper for Cognizance] Advice, by all means, but no Authority ; and what are the matters proper for their Cognizance ? Perhaps those blades (if any of them can make an Interest to get into the Appointed Council) will tell you, tis only to see how much Money is to go from them ; but not whither it goes ; they shall do but what the Select men do in making Rates ; let them but bring their Pieces to be thorn, and they have done all their business, as well as any Parliament in France.



There new Schemes and Representations of Government & Jurisdiction (as their Charles-Town Friends express it) must be, just as other Your Majesties Plantations are Ruled and Governed. But what if their cases vastly differ? what if the peoples maine design in divers other Plantations be only to raise Estates to be Transmitted to England, where the chief Planters or Traders Intend at last to settle their Families? No wonder therefore, they are not so much concerned, to fix orderly Town Ships, and Churches, Erect Schoolls, and Colledges, and such other things as relate to posterity; you know (Mr. Rombus) *agricola & Pastoris, contrarium est propositum*. And why as other Plantations? Is there amongst them, more Exact Justice, and better Order kept in respect to Moralls? As to Religion and the Profession thereof, doth it Flourish more else where? Are Sabbaths better Sanctified? Are there more, and more able, Pious, Painful Preachers of the Gospel, in the other Plantations, than in New-England? And has their different kind of Government, had its speciall Influence upon these matters? There are some in the World (as Wise as these worshipfull Advisers) who think, there was not a spot upon the face of Gods Earth (all circumstances considered and humane Infirmities abated); was better settled for the time, and better ordered, than New-England, when they did freely enjoy their Charter Powers and Priviledges without Interruption. But if indeed, these Advisers (being mostly Strangers, for their profit, lately crept in amongst the New-Englanders) are so fond of other Plantations Government; they may (in our opinion) do far better to remove themselves whither, and settle where, they do best like; than abide to be Thorns in the sides of their quiet Neighbours, who have no great Obligation much to desire their Company.

But how come it to pass that these Addressors or Advisers so horribly forgare themselves, as to begin with Commending *A well Established and orderly Government*? In which there was not Admitted such an *Advising Assembly of the people*; and now in the close they are for a Government of as quite another nature, as *Englands* is to that of *France*. Possibly they began at Evening, and after a while, they plaid a game or two at Cards; Drank a few Healths and then went to Sleep; next Morning their last Dreams suggested to them, what they had been about over night; than (after a mornings Draught) they are at it again; and now being a little Wiser, they stumble upon another Model, never minding what they had writt before.

Reader, you may Remember (tho' they did not) that their well Established Government made Laws, Raised Taxes, Levied Armies, or any thing else (*quelque chose*) without the least Advice of any Assembly of the people. But what have we here? It seems now they would have the King set up for them, an *ill Established and Disorderly Government*, (for of Contraries is the Contrary reason) which if He do, would not the King put them into the same Horror and Amazement they were in, at the late Revolution? However (in a complement) they say, they desire He should; and (in Reality) we hope that He will.

But be Their Majesties pleasure, concerning New-England, what it will; we are well assured, they will approve themselves a Loyal, Quiet, and Virtuous people; they are none of those Beasts or Birds, who if the King do but Muzzel their Chaps, or Pate their Claws, to keep them from devouring more harmless Creatures, will presently *Carpe him to his Face*. Such there are in the World; and for a small matter we could Inform the Reader whither he might

go, (and that not far) to see some of their Names. New-Englanders are of another Mind; and it is no small Demonstration of the goodness of that people, that tho' they are thus persecuted by a pitty Crew (who bear not the proportion of One to Seven Hundred, either in Number or Figures amongst them,) yet we are well assured they will take no further notice of all, than to pray that God would pitty, pardon, and convert such besotted Adversaries [God forgive them, they know not what they do.] However, it must needs fill that people with sorrowful thoughts, if they should see His Majesty (which God forbid!) take only such Methods for their Sensement, as are wished by a little Knot of their most implacable Enemies: with God and the King they entirely leave their Affaires, and both compelled minds wait for a blessed Issue.

Bring now even gluted with the Joy & Satisfaction where with this Libel has hitte to enchainment us: We willingly pass over some other observables therein, and come to the Close of all.

'Tis a passage in Sacred Scriptures, *The Prophet that teacheth Eyes be as the Tail.* It is but an Agreeable thing to find in the Tail of this Dragon (for it is a long speak like a Dragon) a Parson (or a Piece of one) Subscribing to Eyes. This Youth is an Unhinged Bird who thus defiles the Nest in which he was Hatched. What think you? Had this Towrey been Long Exercised under the most Extravagant and Arbitrary Government, and so had he such Lamentable cause to complain? 'Tis but Yesterday that his M. A. had Recommended him to the School of a Neighbour Town; for which he was pretty well Qualified (for he writ a good hand, & made good pens, and was able to Construe a sentence in *Quadratus*.) We most readily own a good

School Master to be one of the most Honourable and Valuable Rights in a Country, and with New-England suffer of them. But if any of them, after a while Swagging amongst Boys, comes out into the World and will be Domineering amongst men, and prescribing them *Schemes and Representations of Government*, and take up and Lash whose Countries; bring that Lash's Fingers to the *Fistula*, and let the calling go free.

As for the other Subscribers, if they hope to see *Alms* in their Church, and *Candles* set upon them, 'tis no wonder, a Shrine-maker doth plead for his *Diana*.

After these Readers follow the whole band: At whose Dyse, and in whose Name (as well as their own) these Subscribers are said to have Spit all this Vomome at poor honest New-England. But certainly, to forbear that which we have newly called, *An Uncharitable Censure*, if those, in whose name his Address comes, do not manifest a Sense of their having done much amiss, they will not shew themselves to be so much Influenced by the fear of God as good men are to be; if they do not, they may assure themselves that they have given a fatal wound to their own Society amongst the people of New-England; no man of so much as common Sobriety will after this Joyn himself to a Society of men, that shall Importunately commit such things, as of which those people are now Convicted; nothing but a Candid Repentance can preserve them from being perpetually Odious to that Country where they have begun to Abuse themselves. [*Quod facit facit et Despectus*]

The good people of New-England want not Kindness for the Church of England, tho' they cannot be satisfied with these pretenders therunto; they Believe there are Thousands in that Communion with whom

whom they Expect Eternal happiness in the same Heaven. Such Renowned Names, as those of *Burnet, Tillotson, &c.* are as precious and as Valued amongst the people of *New-England*, and there Books as much Read, and Lov'd and Liv'd, as with any here at home. All the hurt they wish to the *Church of England*, is, to see it Reform'd in some things which the *Reformed Churches* at all do account none of its Beauties; but these *New-England Episcopals* are utterly a discredit to the whole Body whereof they pretend themselves to be the Members.

We are very well satisfied the present Government of *New-England* intend not to molest these odd people for any of these Extravagant matters; but if Strangers may Advise the said Government (and why may we not, as well as these people presume to Advise their King?) we would than Council them to be no ways Discouraged from the Service of Their Majesties. Certainly if any of the *Tory-masquerade Jacobites* (who endeavour to Enfeeble them and Weaken their hands) shall cause them to forbear any thing, that must be done to maintain Government, Vertue, Order, and Peace, in that Country; they will not find Their Majesties to Thank them for it. Their Majesties own them for a Government; their Charter is as much Restored, as any of the Kingdom of *England* (Except that of *London*) All the World will wonder at them, if they do not merit, since it is all the Government they have, untill Their Majesties shall please to give them further Order. If any of the other Corporations here in *England* should hear, that the *New-Englanders* refused to act upon their (lately Incommoded) Charters, they would hiss at them, as the *Common Enemies of the English Nation*, should the Freemen here forbear their *El. Elips*, or the *Wits* here tell them, they might not soon

in all things as they were, they would be the Ridicule of the whole World. For any to declare for the late *Commission Government* (being so directly against the Native Privileges of English-men) is a sort of *Treason*, and it tends to Alienate the minds of Their Majesties Subjects, from their Subjection to the Crown of *England*. It is little less Treasonable to say that their Majesties have left that Country without Government; for that would be to say (what *New-England* abhors) that they might dispose of themselves to any Prince or Potentates in the Earth (by a *Client-Low* Subjection) for their own Security; according to that Rule of the *Civil Law* [*Servus D. servus a Domino Liber esto*] They have therefore a Government for, and under Their Majesties; and what is it? Unless it be their Charter, which Their Majesties do Invite them to Act upon; and Expect they should, as the rest of the Nation do, till they are farther Settled. Let the People therefore (if they know, and have sense to perceive, their own Interest) proceed in their free Elections of honest men, and such as they can trust, to take care of the whole; and the *Magistratus* (so Elect-ed) act Vigorously according to Law, till a full Settlement shall come to them, which we hope will not be long; And we doubt not but the favour of both God and Their Prince shall be their Encouragement.

In fine, Let the people of that Country all Unite for the Common Safety. The *Revolution* once, and *Two Miracles* more since, have kept them from Anno-ances by *French El. Elips*, which were coming out against them: They must quickly Expect farther Alarms, and it is now no time for them to Quarrel amongst themselves. *New-England* has divers times been on the borders of Ruine, by those two Vices of *Corruption* & *Ingratitude*; which are things that agree not ill with their *high Profession*. If any Number amongst them should at this time study to withhold or hinder

hinder the Taxes necessary for the common safety, 'twill be a price of *Covetousness*; (not *Loyalty*) in which they may see their Error when it is too late; if the French once become their *Land-Lords*, they will see some one *Town*, if not some one *Man*, affording a bigger booty, then *Ten* of their Supposed heavy Country Rates. And if they ill requite any of their *Public Servants*, they may live to confess their Ingratitude, as much as ever unthankful *Israel* in distress. But now, Contention is the Vice, that most Threatens that Country. We wish we knew how to compose any differences that may be amongst them; but we cannot fully inform our selves in all the Occasions of the divers sentiments, that we hear are amongst that people: Only we are jealous that one *Pessimist Principle*, Advanced by *Captain Palmer*, in his late Pamphlet against *New-England* has been too much Imbibed by some, and granted by others to their Litigious Adversaries, and has had some Influence thereupon.

This *Palmer* has the Impudence & Folly to Assert, that [*The English Plantations* (and *New-England* in particular) are no parts of the Empire of *England*, but like *Wales* & *Ireland*, which were Conquered, & belong to the Dominion of the Crown of *England*, and that therefore he, that wears the Crown, may set up Governments over them, which are Despotick and Absolute, without any regard to (the English-mans) *Magna Charta*. And where as in *Barbadoos*, *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, &c. They have their Assemblies, that is only from the favour of the Prince, & not that they could pretend any Right to such Privileges of *English-men*. You see (poor *New-Englanders*) whether this *Quondam Judge* amongst you, and the rest of his Crew, were bringing you. It is upon this principle, that *New-England* has been Torn in pieces by Salvage Oppressors; It is upon this same principle, that they have been Bailed at for a *Rab-*

lion like the *Sin of Witch-craft*, for *Dis-*mounting these Rank Raders, who Spurred them on to their own Destruction. But Certainly the man that Publishes this principle never more Intends to Visit the *English Plantations* in *America*, having thus foolishly and wickedly Exposed himself to the Just Indignation of them all; how can they treat him otherwise, than as a *Common Enemy*, that shall thus openly deny them the precious *English Liberties*? No *English* men in their Wits will ever Venture their Lives and Estates to Enlarge the Kings Dominions abroad, and Enrich the whole *English Nation*, if their Reward after all must be, to be deprived of their *English Liberties*. And pray, see all the *English American Plantations* now take notice, That the *New-Englanders* in their late Revolution did but act in a Quarrel wherein they and, all *English-men* had an Interest. Gentlemen, you that so much Love to hear *New-England* Reproach'd; it was for you, as well as for themselves, that the *New-Englanders* acted in their Revolution.

Moreover, Will not the Curse of *St. David*, and *St. Patrick*, fall upon the Head of this man, for making the *Welsh* and *Irish* such a Conquered people, as that the *Welsh* (since their Incorporation) have but a precarious claim for their Representatives to sit in the *English Parliament*; and the *Irish* (For rather the *English* in that Kingdom) are but meer Slaves & Villains, for all their *Parliament* at *Dublin*. As for the Colonys of *New-England* in particular. If they be not Esteemed as parts of *England*, why were *Quo Warranto's* Issued out against the Government in *Boston* as belonging to *Westminster* in *Middlesex*; and their Tenures seized in free Soccage as of the Manour of *East Greenwich* (as we think it is mentioned in their Charter.) Were those ever a Conquered people like the *Welsh*, and the *Irish*? No, They have

have Conquered many Enemies of the
English Crown, but were never yet Con-
quered quered, Unless that must be called a Con-
quest quest, when their late Oppressors (before
ment ment ioned) had them in their Clutches,

We shall Conclude this matter with a
memorable memorable passage of that Accomplished
gentleman gentleman, Sir. William Jones, who was,
Major Major General in the Reign of King Charles
Second Second, and knew as much of the
as as any Palmer or Bulkley of them all.
He is Excellent Person, (when it was
proposed proposed by some, that the Plantations
might might be Governed without an Assembly)
Told Told the King, That [He could no more
grant grant a Commission to Leavy Many on His

Subjects there, without their Consent by
 Assembly, than they could Discharge them
 from their Allegiance to the English Crown.

And now we hope the people of New-
 England will not Suffer themselves to be
 any more Deluded by the Common Ad-
 versarys. of all the English Nation, in any
 part of the World ; But will approve
 themselves a people, at once, both Sin-
 cerely Loyall to Their Majesties (whom
 God grant long to Reign) and withall
 Faithfull to true English Libertyes ; What-
 ever base Parasites and Sycophants, shall
 at any time Prate, or Act unto the
 Contrary.

E I N I S.

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For In this Composure, the Reader is beholden to the Pen of One, who
altho altho he never spent Seven Years of his Life, in any part of A-
merica merica, yet has been so Inquisitive after the Affairs of New-England,
and and had so much Acquaintance with the Worthy Agents of that Country,
that that he has been able thus to Write in the Vindication of a People so
injure unjustly abused, as that People have been. Let that People be
than than know, that when some Natives amongst themselves are playing the
Wives Wives upon them, God stirs up such as were not born within a
thous thousand Leagues of them to be their Advocates.